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S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. 5. Issued July 17, 1914.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman;* W. A. Orton; George B. Sudworth; W. D. Hunter; A. V. Stubenrauch. R. C. Althouse, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUNE, 1914.

QUARANTINE NOTICES AND AMENDMENTS.

Notice of Quarantine No. 15. Sugar cane quarantine (foreign). (Issued June 6, 1914.)

The fact has been determined by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in certain foreign countries.

Now, therefore, I, B. T. Galloway, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 7 of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the Plant Quarantine Act (37 Stat. L., p. 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of such insects and fungous diseases, to forbid the importation into the United States from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof.

Hereafter and until further notice, by virtue of said section 7 of the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, the importation for all purposes of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, from all foreign countries, is prohibited.

This notice of quarantine shall not apply to Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Done at Washington this 6th day of June, 1914.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] B. T. Galloway, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

Notice of Quarantine No. 16. Sugar cane quarantine (domestic). (Issued June 6, 1914.)

The fact has been determined by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Now, therefore, I, B. T. Galloway, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the Plant Quarantine Act (37 Stat. L., p. 315), do hereby quarantine said Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and do prohibit, by this Notice of Quarantine No. 16, the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof.

Hereafter and until further notice, by virtue of said section 8 of the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, it shall be unlawful to move any living canes of sugar cane,

or cuttings or parts thereof, from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, regardless of the use for which they may be intended.

Done at Washington this 6th day of June, 1914.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

Amendment No. 2 to Notice of Quarantine No. 8, with regulations. Pink boll worm of cotton.

I, Beverly T. Galloway, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the Plant Quarantine Act, do hereby declare that Notice of Quarantine No. 8, on the pink boll worm of cotton, effective on and after July 1, 1913, and which forbids the importation into the United States of cotton seed of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico, as amended by notice of August 18, 1913, is hereby further amended to permit the importation of cotton seed (including seed cotton) and cottonseed hulls from the States of Coahuila, Durango, and Chihuahua, in addition to the States of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, Mexico, the cotton seed (including seed cotton) to be used for manufacturing purposes only, under the following regulations:

REGULATIONS GOVERNING ENTRY OF COTTON SEED (INCLUDING SEED COTTON) FROM MEXICO.

Cotton seed (including seed cotton and cottonseed hulls) grown in the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Lower California, and Tamaulipas, Mexico, will be admitted into the United States only under special permit.

Persons contemplating the importation of cotton seed (including seed cotton and cottonseed hulls) from the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Lower California, and Tamaulipas, Mexico, shall first make application to the Federal Horticultural Board for a permit stating, in the application, the name and address of the exporter, the locality where grown, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit is to be sent.

A bond must be furnished by the importer to the proper customs officials at the ports of entry, including Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Calexico, and El Paso, in the amount of $5,000 that such cotton seed (including seed cotton) will be used for manufacturing purposes only and that they were produced in the States above mentioned. The bond is to cover the shipping season of 1914. Strict compliance with the conditions of the bond will be required.

No restriction is placed on the use of cottonseed hulls which may be imported under this amendment or which may be obtained from cotton seed imported under this amendment.

While no inspection of cotton seed (including seed cotton) and cottonseed hulls at the ports of entry as a condition of entry will be required, the Federal Horticultural Board will exercise the right of inspection of these products and their use on the premises of the mill as often as and whenever it may deem such examination necessary to satisfy itself that the conditions imposed are being fulfilled.

These regulations supersede all prior regulations regarding the importation of cotton seed from Mexico.

Any violations of these regulations will be dealt with in accordance with the penalties provided for in section 10 of the Plant Quarantine Act.

Done at Washington this 17th day of June, 1914.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

Amendment No. 4 to Notice of Quarantine No. 11, and Amendment 4 to the regulations governing the importation of potatoes under the provisions thereof. (Effective on and after July 1, 1914.)

It has been ascertained that the Territory of Porto Rico does not produce, and is not likely to produce, any potatoes, and that its chief sources of potato supply are the Canary Islands and other foreign countries.

Now, therefore, I, B. T. Galloway, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by the act approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. L., p. 315), known as "The Plant Quarantine Act," do order and direct that Notice of Quarantine No. 11 (foreign), known as the "potato quarantine," dated December 22, 1913, and the "Regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States," dated December 30, 1913, be and the same are hereby amended, effective July 1, 1914, so that the provisions thereof shall not apply to importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territory of Porto Rico; and notice is hereby given that after July 1, 1914, until otherwise ordered, potatoes may be imported into the said Territory free of any restriction whatsoever under "The Plant Quarantine Act."

Done at Washington this 25th day of June, 1914.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] B. T. Galloway, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH.

The Secretary of Agriculture deems it necessary, in order to prevent the distribution of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth into other sections of the United States, to extend the existing quarantine lines in the New England States beyond those indicated in Notice of Quarantine No. 10, so as to cover the extension of the known range of these two insects in the New England States and in Long Island, in the State of New York.

In compliance with section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, a public hearing will be held in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock a. m., June 22, 1914, in order that all persons interested in the extension of these quarantine lines may be heard.

Washington, D. C., *June 6, 1914.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT: INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF POTATOES FROM AREAS QUARANTINED FOR POWDERY SCAB.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

United States Department of Agriculture,
Federal Horticultural Board,
Washington, D. C., June 26, 1914.

Hon. David F. Houston, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

Sir: The Federal Horticultural Board respectfully submits the following circular giving regulations governing the interstate movement of potatoes under the provisions of the act of Congress of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), known as the Plant Quarantine Act.

Respectfully,

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman,*
W. A. Orton,
Geo. B. Sudworth,
W. D. Hunter,
A. V. Stubenrauch,
Federal Horticultural Board.
R. C. Althouse,
Secretary of Board.

Approved:
Francis G. Caffey, *Solicitor.*

REGULATIONS GOVERNING INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF POTATOES FROM AREAS QUARANTINED FOR POWDERY SCAB.

Regulation 1. Definitions.

For the purposes of these regulations the following words, phrases, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

a. Powdery scab: The disease of potatoes known as *Spongospora subterranea*.

b. Disease similar to powdery scab: Any disease of potatoes, visible upon inspection, which resembles powdery scab in appearance.

c. Infected potatoes: Potatoes of lots which contain individual tubers infected with powdery scab or any disease similar to powdery scab.

d. Exposed potatoes: Potatoes grown in fields infected with powdery scab or which have come in contact with soil, tubers, or containers infected with or contaminated by powdery scab.

e. Seed potatoes. Potatoes neither infected nor exposed which are to be used for seeding purposes.

f. Table potatoes: Potatoes neither infected nor exposed, and potatoes which have been infected or exposed, but from which all tubers visibly infected with powdery scab or any disease similar to powdery scab have been removed, which are to be used for table purposes.

g. Quarantined area: Any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or any portion thereof, quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that powdery scab exists therein.

h. Infected area: Those portions of any quarantined area which are determined by the Federal Horticultural Board to be infected with powdery scab.

i. Department inspector: An inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2. Registration and application for inspection.

a. Persons intending to ship any potatoes from a quarantined area to or through a State, Territory, or District other than that in which such quarantined area is located, should register with the United States Department of Agriculture, Potato Inspection Service, for the district in which the quarantined area is located, as early in advance of shipment as practicable, specifying the locations and capacities of warehouses, cellars, and other storage spaces, with the number of bins and loading doors in each, and an estimate of the quantity of potatoes it is expected will require inspection during each season. Registration forms will be furnished upon request.

b. Persons intending to ship potatoes should apply for inspection thereof at least three days in advance of the date of shipment: *Provided*, That persons using warehouses from which shipments are being made every third day, or oftener, may request continuous inspection service, subject to arrangement with the inspector in charge at that place as to days when inspections shall be made. Each application shall state where the potatoes are located, their approximate quantity, and the expected date of loading. Forms of application for inspection will be furnished by the department inspector in charge at each loading center upon request. Lists showing places designated as loading centers will be issued by the Federal Horticultural Board from time to time.

c. After cars have been set, additional notice should be given of actual readiness to begin loading at a specified time. Notices of readiness to begin loading may be given either orally or in writing, as the department inspector at the place of loading may require.

Regulation 3. Inspection.

a. Potatoes will not be inspected in any warehouse, cellar, or other storage place unless the same is adequately lighted, if not by natural light, then with drop-cord electric lights reaching to all parts of every bin, or with suitable mantle lamps. In-

spection will not be conducted in places which are so dimly lighted as to render inspection uncertain or which afford insufficient space to permit ready access by the inspectors to all potatoes offered for inspection. Inspection will not be conducted in the open air in inclement weather.

b. During the time of racking, sorting, packing, and loading potatoes offered for inspection, the department inspector or inspectors shall have free access to the cars or other vehicles or boats in which the potatoes are loaded, and to all parts of the warehouses or other places where they are stored. Inspection may be discontinued upon the failure of the owner, at the request of the inspector, to secure for him access to any car or other vehicle or boat or to any part of any warehouse or other storage place.

c. If the potatoes are found upon inspection to be free from powdery scab, or any disease similar to powdery scab, and all the requirements of these regulations have been met, the inspector shall issue cards and certificates, as hereinafter provided.

d. If any lot of potatoes is found upon inspection to contain one or more tubers infected with powdery scab, or any disease similar to powdery scab, each infected tuber shall be promptly removed. Potatoes in any such lot which are not themselves infected with powdery scab, or any disease similar to powdery scab, may be certified and carded only for table use, and shall not be certified or carded for use as seed stock.

Regulation 4. Special requirements for seed potatoes.

a. Inspection.—No potatoes offered for inspection and certification as seed potatoes will be inspected by the department inspectors unless there shall be furnished, prior to inspection, a signed statement of the grower that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the potatoes are of clean stock, were grown from clean seed and in soil not infected with powdery scab, and have not been in contact with any material, container, or implement through which they might have become infected with powdery scab. If, upon inspection, such potatoes are found not to be infected with powdery scab or any disease similar to powdery scab, and have been handled and stored in accordance with the requirements of regulation 12, cards and certificates may be issued as hereinafter provided.

b. Conditions of shipment.—All seed potatoes moved from a quarantined area to or through a State, Territory, or District other than that in which such quarantined area is located shall be packed in sacks or other suitable containers holding each not to exceed 180 pounds net weight: *Provided*, That shippers or associations of shippers having suitable handling and storage facilities at places in any other State, Territory, or District of the United States may ship in bulk to themselves at such places in quantities of not less than 25 carloads of potatoes per month which have been inspected, certified, and carded in conformity with these regulations, to be packed at destination under the supervision of a department inspector, subject to the requirements of these regulations: *And provided further*, That growers in other States, Territories, or Districts who purchase in a quarantined area seed potatoes for their own use may have such potatoes delivered direct from the fields to cars and shipped in bulk, subject in all other respects to the same inspection and certification as other seed potatoes.

Regulation 5. Containers.

a. In all cases where potatoes are transported in packages rather than in bulk, only sacks or other containers which have not previously held potatoes may be used.

Regulation 6. Determination of infected areas.

a. The Federal Horticultural Board shall determine, from time to time, after due investigation, what portions of each quarantined area are infected with the powdery scab, and shall thereupon give notice in writing to transportation companies doing

business in or through the State, Territory, or District in which the quarantined area is located, and by publication in newspapers selected by the Federal Horticultural Board within such State, Territory, or District, of the portions of such areas found to be so infected.

Regulation 7. Interstate movement of infected potatoes prohibited.

a. No infected potatoes shall be moved from a quarantined area to or through a State, Territory, or District other than that in which such quarantined area is located.

Regulation 8. Interstate movement of table and seed potatoes permitted.

a. No table or seed potatoes shall be moved from a quarantined area to or through a State, Territory, or District other than that in which such quarantined area is located, unless and until the same shall have been inspected by a department inspector, and certified to be free from infection with powdery scab, or any disease similar to powdery scab, and the containers thereof have been marked as prescribed by these regulations.

Regulation 9. Marking of containers.

No potatoes shall be moved from a quarantined area to or through a State, Territory, or District other than that in which such quarantined area is located, unless the provisions contained in paragraphs *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e* of this regulation are strictly observed and complied with.

a. Each container shall have attached thereto a card bearing a serial number and signed or initialed by the inspector issuing it.

b. Each card shall bear the name and address of the consignor and state that the contents of the container have been examined by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture and are believed to be free from powdery scab.

c. Each card shall have printed thereon in prominent type the words "Seed potatoes" or "Table potatoes," as the case may be.

d. Cards for containers of seed potatoes shall be printed on white stock; those for table potatoes grown in or shipped from infected areas, on yellow stock; and those for table potatoes grown in and shipped from uninfected areas, on blue stock.

e. Cards shall be furnished only by department inspectors and shall be attached to containers only under their supervision and with their express permission.

Regulation 10. Certification of shipments.

a. Except as hereinafter provided, no potatoes shall be transported or received for transportation from a quarantined area to or through a State, Territory, or District other than that in which such quarantined area is located, unless and until there shall have been issued, upon a form supplied by the Federal Horticultural Board, a certificate for each separate consignment, showing that all the potatoes in the consignment have been inspected by a department inspector and pronounced to be free from powdery scab, that the containers thereof have been marked as required by these regulations, the number and kind of containers (sacks, cars, etc.), with initials and numbers of the cars, if conveyed in cars, and the serial numbers of the inspection cards thereon. Each certificate shall also bear the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, shall be signed by the inspector issuing it, and, except as provided in paragraph *b* of this regulation, countersigned by the consignor or his duly authorized agent.

Each certificate shall be executed in triplicate, of which one copy shall be filed by the department inspector in the records of the United States Department of Agriculture, one copy shall be furnished to the consignor, and the third copy shall be retained by the carrier.

Each waybill, transfer bill, running slip, manifest, or conductor's card accompanying a shipment of potatoes must have embodied in, stamped upon, or attached to it

a statement signed by an agent of the carrier, showing that the certificate required by this regulation is on file with the initial carrier and the number of such certificate.

b. At all shipping points in a quarantined area, except those in portions of the area which shall have been determined by the Federal Horticultural Board to be infected, table potatoes may be accepted by carriers for transportation to any other State, Territory, or District, subject to certification and carding by or under the supervision of a department inspector at a point en route within the quarantined area designated for the purpose by the superintendent of inspection prior to shipment: *Provided*, That any such shipment shall be accompanied by a statement signed by the consignor or his agent to the effect that the potatoes were grown in a noninfected area. The signing by consignors of certificates for shipments made in compliance with this paragraph is waived.

c. Potatoes grown in quarantined areas intended for transportation to any other State, Territory, or District of the United States may be loaded into cars in a contiguous foreign country in bond upon compliance with these regulations. Potatoes so loaded will not be permitted to enter the United States at any point unless each consignment is accompanied by the certificate and each car bears the card prescribed by these regulations for potatoes grown or loaded in a quarantined area.

Regulation 11. Partial loading and stop-over.

Seed potatoes may be received from more than one loading station within a quarantined area for transportation in the same car, provided the following conditions and restrictions are strictly observed and complied with:

a. The potatoes loaded at each station prior to the station at which the loading is completed may be inspected, and, if found suitable for certification, the usual card shall be attached to each sack or other container. The department inspector at each station shall promptly notify the department inspector at each succeeding station of the number of the containers to which cards have been attached by him.

b. After the final loading and inspection, the inspector shall issue the necessary additional cards and duly certify the entire carload of potatoes for interstate transportation.

Regulation 12. Disinfection requirements.

a. No potatoes shall be transported from a quarantined area to or through a State, Territory, or District other than that in which such quarantined area is located, in cars or other vehicles, unless all refuse and soil are first removed and the interior is washed or sprayed with a 1 per cent solution of copper sulphate, nor, in case they are or have been stored in any warehouse or cellar, unless such warehouse or cellar shall have been treated as follows:

Cleaned thoroughly; the walls washed or sprayed with a fresh lime wash containing 1 pound of copper sulphate (bluestone) to every 15 gallons of the wash; the floors treated either with the same wash or with chloride of lime (bleaching powder).

b. All tools and implements used in handling potatoes within infected areas offered for inspection shall be disinfected in the following manner:

Dipped, washed, or sprayed with approved disinfecting solutions, such as solutions of formaldehyde, 1 pint 40 per cent solution to each gallon of water; copper sulphate, 1 pound per 15 gallons of water; or corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride), 1 to 1,000 by weight.[1]

Regulation 13. Responsibility of inspectors.

a. In all respects where inspection and certification are required by these regulations, inspection and certification by a department inspector are meant.

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[1] The formaldehyde solution is less corrosive to metals than the other two solutions. *Both the copper and mercury compounds are poisonous.*

b. Department inspectors shall issue cards and certificates of inspection only for potatoes and containers actually inspected by them, and the use of such cards and certificates in connection with potatoes which have not been so inspected and certified is prohibited.

Regulation 14. Identification of inspectors.

a. Each inspector shall wear, while on official duty, a metal badge issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Each badge shall bear the number assigned to the inspector, and the legend "U. S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board. Quarantine Inspector."[1]

The foregoing regulations are adopted, effective on and after August 1, 1914.

Done at Washington this 26th day of June, 1914.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT: GENERAL, INCLUDING NURSERY STOCK.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1914.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

SIR: The Federal Horticultural Board respectfully submits general rules and regulations for carrying out the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as a revision of and to supersede Circular 44, Office of the Secretary, entitled "Rules and Regulations for Carrying Out the Plant Quarantine Act."

These regulations are substantially the same as those now in effect. Some minor corrections in wording have been made. Plant Quarantine Decision No. 4, issued July 17, 1913, as an amendment to regulation 7, is included; and provision is made under regulation 6 for the cancellation of permits and the refusal to issue further permits for importations from any foreign exporter who, after warning, continues to send packages not properly certified.

The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended March 4, 1913, is appended.

Respectfully,

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman,*
W. A. ORTON,
GEO. B. SUDWORTH,
W. D. HUNTER,
A. V. STUBENRAUCH,
Federal Horticultural Board.

Approved:
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, *Solicitor.*

R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary of Board.*

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Regulation 1. Short title of the act.

The act "To regulate the importation of nursery stock and other plants and plant products; to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts for plant diseases and insect pests; to permit and regulate the movement of fruits, plants, and vegetables therefrom, and for other purposes," approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended March 4, 1913 (37 Stat., 828, 854), shall be known and referred to as "The Plant Quarantine Act."

[1] It is a violation of the Plant Quarantine Act of Aug. 20, 1912, to move potatoes from a quarantined area to or through a State, Territory, or District other than that in which such quarantined area is located, except in accordance with these regulations and any amendments thereto.

Regulation 2. Definitions.

For the purpose of this act the term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

The following classes of plants are included in nursery stock as defined above: Fruit trees, fruit-tree stocks, nut trees, grapevines, bush fruits, roses, rose stocks, forest and ornamental trees and shrubs (both deciduous and evergreen), field-grown florists' stock, cuttings, scions, or seedlings, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation not otherwise listed, except as noted above.

All woody plants and parts thereof for propagation or planting are included within the term "nursery stock" as used in this act.

"Field-grown florists' stock" is all florists' stock which is usually grown outside of greenhouses for all or part of the year.

"Herbaceous plants" are plants which perish annually down to (sometimes including) the root; that is, soft, succulent plants.

Regulation 3. Applications for permits for importation of nursery stock.

Persons contemplating the importation of nursery stock shall first make application to the Federal Horticultural Board for a permit, stating in the application the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the port of entry, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the shipment of the nursery stock, but if, through no fault of the importer, stock should arrive before the issue of a permit the stock will be held in customs custody at the risk and expense of the importer for a period not exceeding 20 days pending the issue of a permit.

Applications may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

The port of entry is the port where the stock is cleared from customs and the duty paid, and is therefore not necessarily the port of arrival.

Seeds and plants not included in "nursery stock," as defined in regulation 2, and not under specific quarantine, may be imported without permit or compliance with other provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act.

Permits are not required for nursery stock entering the United States for immediate transportation in bond to foreign countries.

Permits for nursery stock entering the United States for immediate transportation to interior points in bond are required only at port of entry.

Two forms of application are provided: (1) For importation of nursery stock from countries which maintain nursery stock inspection in accordance with regulations 6 and 7; and (2) for importation from countries which do not maintain nursery stock inspection in accordance with regulations 6 and 7.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO IMPORT NURSERY STOCK FROM COUNTRIES WHICH MAINTAIN NURSERY STOCK INSPECTION.

..... 191 .

To the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

SIRS: A permit is requested for the importation of nursery stock, including the following pines: .....

(Scientific names of pines to be given.)

.....

during the period ....., 191 , to June 30, 191 .

from.....
(Name and address of exporter.)
grown in the country of....., locality of.....
Port of entry.....
Name and address of person (either applicant or his agent or broker) to whom permit should be mailed.....
.....

Very respectfully,

.....
(Name of applicant.)
.....
(Address.)

No statement of quantity to be imported need be made in the application.

Except as to pines, a statement as to the nature of nursery stock to be imported is not required in the application; but full information must be given in the notices required by regulation 8.

In the case of pines the scientific names must be given in the application. The importation of all five-leafed pines is strictly prohibited from each and every country of Europe and Asia. (See Quarantine No. 7, May 21, 1913.)

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO IMPORT NURSERY STOCK FROM COUNTRIES WHICH DO NOT MAINTAIN NURSERY STOCK INSPECTION.

..... 191 .

To the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

SIRS: A permit is requested for the importation, for experimental purposes, of the nursery stock described below, during the period ....., 191 , to June 30, 191 :

Quantity.	Exact designation of plants to be imported.
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

Name and address of exporter.....
Country where grown.....
Locality where grown.....
Port of entry.....
Name and address of person (either applicant or his agent or broker) to whom permit should be mailed.....

Very respectfully,

.....
(Name of applicant.)
.....
(Address.)

Regulation 4. Delivery in bond.

If the permit required for the importation of nursery stock from countries which maintain nursery stock inspection be not at hand at the time of the arrival at port of entry of the nursery stock, such stock may be delivered to the importer, consignee, or agent for the proper care thereof upon the filing of a voluntary bond with approved

sureties in double the invoice value of the property (the amount of the bond in no case to be less than $20), conditioned upon the redelivery thereof to the collector within 20 days from the date of arrival, and providing that the same shall not be removed from the port of entry within such period or until the presentation of the proper permit; or, if the importer, consignee, or agent shall so elect, the goods may be retained in customs custody pending the issuance of the permit, wholly at the risk and expense of the importer.

Regulation 5. Permits for entry of nursery stock.

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of nursery stock from countries which maintain nursery stock inspection a permit will be issued in triplicate. One copy of the permit will be furnished to the applicant, to be retained by him for presentation, on the arrival of the imported stock, to the customs officer at the port of entry named in the permit; one copy will be mailed to the collector at the port of entry; and the third filed with the application. The beginning of the period for which a permit will be valid will be expressed in the permit. All permits will expire on the 30th day of June next after they become valid.

Permits may be canceled, and further permits refused, for the importation of the products of any grower or exporter who has knowingly shipped into the United States any nursery stock, or other plants or plant products, the importation of which is forbidden by the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority conferred by section 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act.

Permits for the entry of nursery stock from countries which maintain nursery stock inspection will be addressed to the collector of customs at the port of entry in the following form:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERMIT TO IMPORT NURSERY STOCK FROM COUNTRIES WHICH MAINTAIN NURSERY STOCK INSPECTION.

Valid ....., 191.., to June 30, 191...

.....191 .

To the Collector of Customs, ...

You are hereby authorized, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, to permit the entry under the Plant Quarantine Act, approved August 20, 1912, of any nursery stock the origin and destination of which is specified below, except five-leafed pines from any country of Europe or Asia, provided the invoice of each shipment is accompanied by an original certificate of inspection issued by a duly authorized official of the country from which the shipment is made, and each container bears a copy of this certificate of inspection, and, further, that each container is marked in conformity with said act and the regulations thereunder.

Name and address of exporter.....
Country and locality where grown.....
Name and address of importer.....
.....

Respectfully, D. F. Houston,
Countersigned: *Secretary of Agriculture.*

.....
Chairman of board.

.....
Permit clerk.

Permits for the entry of nursery stock from countries which do not maintain nursery stock inspection will be addressed to the collector of customs at the port of entry in the following form:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERMIT TO IMPORT NURSERY STOCK FROM COUNTRIES WHICH DO NOT MAINTAIN NURSERY STOCK INSPECTION.

Valid ....., 191.., to June 30, 191...

....., 191 .

To the Collector of Customs, ...

You are hereby authorized, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, to permit the entry under the Plant Quarantine Act, approved August 20, 1912, of the nursery stock described herein only upon receipt of notice in writing from an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that such nursery stock has been inspected by him or under his direction and found or believed to be free from plant diseases and insect pests: *Provided,* That such nursery stock, when found to be infested, may be delivered to the importer or consignee in bond for treatment in accordance with regulation 6 under said act.

Quantity.	Exact designation of plants to be imported.
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

Name and address of exporter.....
Country and locality where grown.....
Name and address of importer.....
.....

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Countersigned:

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Chairman of board.

.....
Permit clerk.

Regulation 6. Inspection, certification, and marking of nursery stock as a condition of entry.

Entry of nursery stock from countries which maintain nursery stock inspection will not be allowed unless the invoice is accompanied by an original certificate, and unless each container bears a copy certificate, issued by a duly authorized official of the country from which it is exported, stating that the nursery stock covered by the certificate has been thoroughly inspected by him or under his direction and found, or is believed to be, free from injurious plant diseases and insect pests. Nursery stock exported between October 1 and May 31 shall be inspected on or after the 1st of October, and stock exported between June 1 and September 30 shall be inspected at the time of packing: *Provided,* That for tropical and semitropical countries, or for

stock grown under glass, the inspection shall be at time of packing throughout the entire year.

Nursery stock from countries which do not maintain nursery stock inspection will be admitted into the United States only for experimental purposes and in limited quantities under special permit through ports designated therein. (See regulation 5.) Such nursery stock shall not be delivered to the importer or consignee until it has been examined by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture and found to be free from plant diseases and insect pests: *Provided, however*, That nursery stock which, in the judgment of the Federal Horticultural Board, can be cleaned by disinfection or other treatment may be delivered to the importer, consignee, or agent for the proper care and treatment thereof upon the filing of a voluntary bond, with approved sureties in double the invoice value of the property (the amount of the bond in no case to be less than $20 nor less than $1 per plant in case of date palms and date-palm offshoots), conditioned upon the redelivery thereof to the collector of customs within 40 days from date of arrival, and providing that the same shall not be removed from the port of entry until a written notice is given to the collector of customs by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture that the nursery stock in question has been properly treated. Nursery stock inspected, as provided herein, which is found to be carrying any plant disease or insect pest, and which, in the judgment of the Federal Horticultural Board, can not be cleaned by disinfection or treatment, shall be refused entry. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of inspectors, shall be paid by the importer.

If a package of nursery stock offered for entry includes any prohibited article, the entire package will be refused entry.

Each case, box, or other container or covering of nursery stock offered for entry shall be plainly and correctly marked to show the number of permit, the general nature and quantity of the contents, the district or locality and country where grown, the name and address of the exporter, and the name and address of the consignee.

Permits may be canceled and further permits refused for importations from any foreign exporter who, after warning, continues to send packages not certified as above, i. e., lacking copy certificate attached to package.

Regulation 7. Foreign certificate of inspection.

Each certificate and copy certificate shall give the date of inspection; name of the grower or exporter; the district or locality and the country where grown; a statement that the stock has been inspected by a duly authorized official and found, or believed to be, free from insect pests and plant diseases. The original certificate shall be signed and sealed by, and the copy certificate shall bear the seal of, a responsible inspection official for the country of origin.

Permits may be canceled and further permits refused for the importation of nursery stock from any given country whenever such stock, in the judgment of the Federal Horticultural Board, is found to be so infested as plainly to indicate that the foreign inspection is merely perfunctory, and such countries shall thereafter be classed as countries which do not maintain nursery stock inspection until satisfactory evidence is presented to show that the regulations of the board have been complied with.

Lists of officials in foreign countries authorized to inspect nursery stock, giving their names and official designations, will be furnished to collectors of customs through the Secretary of the Treasury.

Regulation 8. Notice of shipment at port of entry and interstate.

Immediately upon the entry and before removal from the port of entry of nursery stock, for each separate shipment or consignment thereof, the permittee shall notify the Secretary of Agriculture through the collector of customs where entry is made,

on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of permit, the general nature and quantity of the nursery stock, the country and locality where grown, the date of entry, and the name and address of the consignee to whom it is proposed to forward the nursery stock, together with the probable date of delivery for transportation.

At the same time a copy of the notice to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be sent by the permittee to the duly authorized inspector or other officer of the State, Territory, or District to which the nursery stock is to be shipped. Lists of such inspectors and officers may be obtained on application to the collector of customs or the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

Permits may be canceled and further permits refused if a permittee fails to give either of said notices, or gives a false notice, or knowingly mislabels any nursery stock with intent to evade any provision of the Plant Quarantine Act or of any regulation thereunder.

Should a consignee named in such a notice ship or deliver for shipment to any other State, Territory, or District such nursery stock before it has been inspected by a duly authorized State, Territorial, or District inspector or officer, he shall prior to such shipment give like notice to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the duly authorized inspector or other officer of the State, Territory, or District to which the nursery stock is to be reshipped.

Imported nursery stock which has been once inspected will be allowed to move interstate without restrictions other than those imposed on the interstate movement of domestic nursery stock.

Regulation 9. Marking as a condition of interstate shipment.

No person shall ship or deliver for shipment from one State or Territory or District of the United States into any other State or Territory or District any imported nursery stock the case, box, package, crate, bale, or bundle whereof is not plainly marked so as to show the general nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the consignee, and the country and locality where such stock was grown, unless and until such imported stock has been inspected by the proper official of a State, Territory, or District of the United States.

Regulation 10. Hearings.

When the Secretary of Agriculture contemplates the restriction of the importation of plants and plant products not included within the term "nursery stock" as used in the Plant Quarantine Act, or the prohibition of the importation of nursery stock and other plants and plant products from any foreign country, or the prohibition or restriction of the shipment of nursery stock and other plants and plant products from one State, Territory, or District of the United States to another State, Territory, or District, he will give a public hearing to interested parties, who may appear either in person or by attorney and give evidence or be heard respecting the subject of the hearing. Due notice of the hearing will be given by publication or otherwise, as may be deemed appropriate. Notices will contain a statement of the action which is contemplated and the time and place of the hearing.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after July 1, 1914, and shall supersede on and after said date the Rules and Regulations for Carrying Out the Plant Quarantine Act, issued May 26, 1913, and embodied in Circular No. 44, Office of the Secretary, as amended by Quarantine Decision No. 4, issued July 17, 1913.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 23, 1914.*

THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT, AUGUST 20, 1912, AS AMENDED MARCH 4, 1913.

AN ACT To regulate the importation of nursery stock and other plants and plant products; to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts for plant diseases and insect pests; to permit and regulate the movement of fruits, plants, and vegetables therefrom, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person to import or offer for entry into the United States any nursery stock unless and until a permit shall have been issued therefor by the Secretary of Agriculture, under such conditions and regulations as the said Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, and unless such nursery stock shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection, in manner and form as required by the Secretary of Agriculture, of the proper official of the country from which the importation is made, to the effect that the stock has been thoroughly inspected and is believed to be free from injurious plant diseases and insect pests: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall issue the permit for any particular importation of nursery stock when the conditions and regulations as prescribed in this act shall have been complied with: *Provided further*, That nursery stock may be imported for experimental or scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture upon such conditions and under such regulations as the said Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe: *And provided further*, That nursery stock imported from countries where no official system of inspection for such stock is maintained may be admitted upon such conditions and under such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury promptly to notify the Secretary of Agriculture of the arrival of any nursery stock at port of entry; that the person receiving such stock at port of entry shall, immediately upon entry and before such stock is delivered for shipment or removed from the port of entry, advise the Secretary of Agriculture or, at his direction, the proper State, Territorial, or District official of the State or Territory or the District to which such nursery stock is destined, or both, as the Secretary of Agriculture may elect, of the name and address of the consignee, the nature and quantity of the stock it is proposed to ship, and the country and locality where the same was grown. That no person shall ship or offer for shipment from one State or Territory or District of the United States into any other State or Territory or District, any nursery stock imported into the United States without notifying the Secretary of Agriculture or, at his direction, the proper State, Territorial, or District official of the State or Territory or District to which such nursery stock is destined, or both, as the Secretary of Agriculture may elect, immediately upon the delivery of the said stock for shipment, of the name and address of the consignee, of the nature and quantity of stock it is proposed to ship, and the country and locality where the same was grown, unless and until such imported stock has been inspected by the proper official of a State, Territory, or District of the United States.

SEC. 3. That no person shall import or offer for entry into the United States any nursery stock unless the case, box, package, crate, bale, or bundle thereof shall be plainly and correctly marked to show the general nature and quantity of the contents, the country and locality where the same was grown, the name and address of the shipper, owner, or person shipping or forwarding the same, and the name and address of the consignee.

SEC. 4. That no person shall ship or deliver for shipment from one State or Territory or District of the United States into any other State or Territory or District any such imported nursery stock the case, box, package, crate, bale, or bundle whereof is not plainly marked so as to show the general nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the consignee, and the country and locality where such stock was grown, unless and until such imported stock has been inspected by the proper official of a State, Territory, or District of the United States.

SEC. 5. That whenever the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that the unrestricted importation of any plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products not included by the term "nursery stock" as defined in section six of this act may result in the entry into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts of injurious plant diseases or insect pests, he shall promulgate his determination, specifying the class of plants and plant products the importation of which shall be restricted and the country and locality where they are grown, and thereafter, and until such promulgation is withdrawn, such plants and plant products imported or offered for import into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts shall be subject to all the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act: *Provided*, That

before the Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate his determination that the unrestricted importation of any plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products not included by the term "nursery stock" as defined in section six of this act may result in the entry into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts of injurious plant diseases or insect pests he shall, after due notice, give a public hearing, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, at which hearing any interested party may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

SEC. 6. That for the purpose of this act the term "nursery stock" shall include all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

SEC. 7. That whenever, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of any tree, plant, or fruit disease or of any injurious insect, new to or not theretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that it is necessary to forbid the importation into the United States of any class of nursery stock or of any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products from a country or locality where such disease or insect infestation exists, he shall promulgate such determination, specifying the country and locality and the class of nursery stock or other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products which, in his opinion, should be excluded. Following the promulgation of such determination by the Secretary of Agriculture, and until the withdrawal of the said promulgation by him, the importation of the class of nursery stock or of other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products specified in the said promulgation from the country and locality therein named, regardless of the use for which the same is intended, is hereby prohibited; and until the withdrawal of the said promulgation by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notwithstanding that such class of nursery stock, or other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products be accompanied by a certificate of inspection from the country of importation, no person shall import or offer for entry into the United States from any country or locality specified in such promulgation, any of the class of nursery stock or of other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products named therein, regardless of the use for which the same is intended: *Provided*, That before the Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate his determination that it is necessary to forbid the importation into the United States of the articles named in this section he shall, after due notice to interested parties, give a public hearing, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, at which hearing any interested party may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney: *Provided further*, That the quarantine provisions of this section, as applying to the white-pine blister rust, potato wart, and the Mediterranean fruit fly, shall become and be effective upon the passage of this act: *Provided further*, That hereafter any class of nursery stock or of any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products of which the importation may be forbidden from any country or locality under the provisions of section seven of the Plant Quarantine Act approved August twentieth, nineteen hundred and twelve (Thirty-seventh Statutes, page three hundred and fifteen), may be imported for experimental or scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture upon such conditions and under such regulations as the said Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to quarantine any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or any portion thereof, when he shall determine the fact that a dangerous plant disease or insect infestation, new to or not theretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in such State or Territory or District; and the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to give notice of the establishment of such quarantine to common carriers doing business in or through such quarantined area, and shall publish in such newspapers in the quarantined area as he shall select notice of the establishment of quarantine. That no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products specified in the notice of quarantine except as hereinafter provided. That it shall be unlawful to move or allow to be moved any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products specified in the notice of quarantine hereinbefore provided, and regardless of the use for which the same is intended, from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or

quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to make and promulgate rules and regulations which shall permit and govern the inspection, disinfection, certification, and method and manner of delivery and shipment of the class of nursery stock or of any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products specified in the notice of quarantine hereinbefore provided, and regardless of the use for which the same is intended, from a quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall give notice of such rules and regulations as hereinbefore provided in this section for the notice of the establishment of quarantine: *Provided*, That before the Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate his determination that it is necessary to quarantine any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or portion thereof, under the authority given in this section, he shall, after due notice to interested parties, give a public hearing under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, at which hearing any interested party may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall make and promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 10. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That no common carrier shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of any of the foregoing sections of this act on proof that such carrier did not knowingly receive for transportation or transport nursery stock or other plants or plant products as such from one State, Territory, or District of the United States into or through any other State, Territory, or District; and it shall be the duty of the United States attorneys diligently to prosecute any violations of this act which are brought to their attention by the Secretary of Agriculture or which come to their notice by other means.

SEC. 11. That the word "person" as used in this act shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society, or association, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, society, or association as well as that of the person.

SEC. 12. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there shall be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture from existing bureaus and offices in the Department of Agriculture, including the Bureau of Entomology, the Bureau of Plant Industry, and the Forest Service, a Federal Horticultural Board consisting of five members, of whom not more than two shall be appointed from any one bureau or office, and who shall serve without additional compensation.

SEC. 13. That there is hereby appropriated, out of the moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct, for the purposes and objects of this act, the sum of $25,000.

SEC. 14. That this act shall become and be effective from and after the first day of October, nineteen hundred and twelve, except as herein otherwise provided.

STATE INSPECTION OFFICIALS.

Alabama: State Horticulturist, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.
Alaska: Special Agent in Charge, Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, Sitka, Alaska.
Arizona: State Entomologist, Phoenix, Ariz.
Arkansas: State Inspector, Fayetteville, Ark.
California: Horticultural Quarantine Officer, Room 11, Ferry Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Colorado: Entomologist, Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colo.
Connecticut: State Entomologist, New Haven, Conn.
Delaware: Secretary, State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.

District of Columbia: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology.
Florida: Inspector of Nursery Stock, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Fla.
Georgia: State Entomologist, Atlanta, Ga.
Guam: Special Agent in Charge, Guam Agricultural Experiment Station, Island of Guam (via San Francisco).
Hawaii: Entomologist, Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Idaho: State Horticultural Inspector, Boise, Idaho.
Illinois: Chief Inspector, Office State Entomologist, Urbana, Ill.
Indiana: State Entomologist, Indianapolis, Ind.
Iowa: State Entomologist, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
Kansas, North: Entomologist, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans.
Kansas, South: Entomologist, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.
Kentucky: State Entomologist, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.
Louisiana: Entomologist, State Board of Agriculture and Immigration, Baton Rouge, La.
Maine: State Horticulturist, Augusta, Me.
Maryland: State Entomologist, College Park, Md.
Massachusetts: State Nursery Inspector, Amherst, Mass.
Michigan: State Inspector of Nurseries, East Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota: State Entomologist, St. Anthony Park, Minn.
Mississippi: Entomologist, Agricultural College, Miss.
Missouri: Entomologist, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
Montana: Montana State Board of Horticulture, Missoula, Mont.
Nebraska: State Entomologist, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
Nevada: Entomologist, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nev.
New Hampshire: Acting State Nursery Inspector, Durham, N. H.
New Jersey: State Entomologist, New Brunswick, N. J.
New Mexico: Horticulturist, New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, N. Mex.
New York: Commissioner of Agriculture, Albany, N. Y.
North Carolina: State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.
North Dakota: Director, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College, N. Dak.
Ohio: Chief Inspector, Ohio Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.
Oklahoma: Secretary, State Board of Agriculture, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Oregon: Secretary, State Board of Horticulture, Portland, Oreg.
Pennsylvania: Chief Nursery Inspector, Harrisburg, Pa.
Porto Rico: Entomologist, Board of Commissioners of Agriculture, San Juan, P. R.
Rhode Island: State Nursery Inspector, Kingston, R. I.
South Carolina: State Entomologist, Clemson College, S. C.
South Dakota: Entomologist, State College of Agriculture, Brooking, S. Dak.
Tennessee: State Entomologist, Knoxville, Tenn.
Texas: Chief Inspector of Nurseries, Houston, Tex.
Utah: State Horticultural Inspector, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Vermont: State Nursery Inspector, Burlington, Vt.
Virginia: State Entomologist, Blacksburg, Va.
Washington: Commissioner of Agriculture, Olympia, Wash.
West Virginia: State Entomologist, West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va.
Wisconsin: Entomologist and Chief Nursery Inspector, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis.
Wyoming: Secretary, State Board of Horticulture, Laramie, Wyo.

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